

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

THE UNITED STATES, Plaintiff, vs. THE BOARD OF THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, et al., Defendants.

Action brought in said District Court, and the Petition filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, in Honolulu.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GREETING:

THE BOARD OF THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, a corporation existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; J. K. PIMANU, L. L. JOSEPH, JONAH KAIWIAEA, S. K. PUPUHI and H. K. KAALAKEA, as Trustees of the KIPAHULU PROTESTANT CHURCH; THE KIPAHULU SUGAR COMPANY, a corporation existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; KAHLE OPIO; SAM KAMAKAU; MALIA PALAPALA, widow of KANAKAAUKAI, deceased; SAM PALAPALA; KANAKAAUKAI, KANOHONAHELE, KEALOHA NULANNIE, whose full name is unknown, and MARY KUPIHEA, heirs at law of KANAKAAUKAI, deceased; DAVID BROWN, HENRY SMITH, JANE BLACK and MARTHA GREEN, unknown heirs at law of KANAKAAUKAI, deceased; DAVID KUPIHEA; H. HACKFELD and COMPANY, LIMITED, a corporation existing and doing business under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii; ISAAC P. HARBOTTLE; MARY K. HARBOTTLE; WILLIAM HARBOTTLE; DAVID H. HARBOTTLE; JAMES HARBOTTLE; FREDERICK KLAMP; AGNES G. KLAMP, wife of FREDERICK KLAMP; JOSEPH WHITE, WILLIAM DAVIS, HELEN JOHNSON and JULIA ROBERTS, unknown heirs at law of HALUALANI, deceased; THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII; and JAMES THOMPSON, JOHN GRAY, HENRY STONE, ELIZABETH STONE, MARY STILES and MARTHA STILES, unknown owners and claimants;

You are hereby directed to appear and answer the Petition in an action entitled as above, brought against you in the United States District Court, for the Territory of Hawaii, within twenty days from and after service upon you of a certified copy of Plaintiff's Petition herein, together with a certified copy of this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that unless you appear and answer as above required, the said Plaintiff will take judgment of condemnation of the lands described in the Petition herein and for any other relief demanded in the Petition.

WITNESS THE HONORABLE SANFORD B. DOLE and THE HONORABLE CHARLES F. CLEMONS, Judges of said District Court, this 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-fifth.

(Sgd.) A. E. MURPHY, Clerk.

(Seal)
(Endorsed)

No. 77. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Territory of Hawaii, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THE BOARD OF THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, et al., SUMMONS. ROBERT W. BRECKONS, United States Attorney.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Territory of Hawaii, City of Honolulu, ss.

I, A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of the United States District Court for the Territory and District of Hawaii, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original Summons in the case of THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA vs. THE BOARD OF THE HAWAIIAN EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, et al., as the same remains of record and on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said District Court this 29th day of June, A. D. 1911.

A. E. MURPHY, Clerk of United States District Court, Territory of Hawaii.

By GEO. R. CLARK, Deputy Clerk.

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PERKINS DENIES THAT BANKERS' CONSPIRACY CAUSED 1907 PANIC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Angered by the charge that the panic of 1907 was a bankers' conspiracy, George W. Perkins, director of the United States Steel Corporation, created a stir before the House steel investigation committee today when he jumped to his feet and pounding the table with his fist branded it as false.

The denial came when Representative Bartlett asked the New York financier whether such was not the case. It was the following method of examination by Judge Bartlett that drew Mr. Perkins' fire:

Q. What do you say about the statements made—I will express no belief—that the panic was started in order to get certain bankers who were not desirable in the business out of the way, and that after it started you could not control it? A. I say there never was a more infamous lie started and persistently followed up anywhere than that has been.

Q. But it has been stated, hasn't it? A. There is not a scintilla of truth in it from A to Z.

Q. Then the panic that you call a big panic was not brought on by the bankers? A. You might just as well say that a certain group of gentlemen made a contract with Mrs. O'Leary to kick over the lamp that set Chicago on fire.

Q. Somebody set it on fire and it was hard to stop. A. Yes, it was Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

Q. In this case, what was it that set the panic going? A. I think I have testified, Judge. Conditions had been drifting toward an unstable financial situation for several months. Certainly you yourself must have realized that in your community. People became rather disturbed. There was unrest. The trust company situation, as I have testified, had been a burning question for some time in the country. These trust companies were not in any way affiliated. I have testified that when the presidents were brought together in Mr. Morgan's office on Wednesday, October 23, they were so far apart, in any co-operative sense, that they did not even know each other by sight, and I had to introduce those gentlemen one to another.

Q. But New York is such a big place, and everybody tends to his own business. A. My dear Judge, but the bankers did not know each other. I do not want to get into an argument against co-operation.

Q. There was no co-operation among the banks in New York to stop it? A. My dear Judge, that is just what did stop it. It was the co-operation between the banks and private bankers and the United States government. The co-operation of the trust companies had to be in order to stop it, and I have said in my judgment, that it was the getting of them together. It was the lack of co-operation, and then the getting of them together.

The Needed Reforms.

Mr. Perkins went over a wide range of subjects. He touched on needed reform in the laws, discussed the existing conditions of corporations and pointed out changes that could be made by Congress in the financial system of the country. Some of his observations follow:

"That great corporations, grown up under demands of existing conditions, could no longer successfully exist under the Sherman anti-trust law as now rigidly enforced.

"That the government's dissolution of the Standard Oil Company served as a warning of a 'red flag' of warning to every corporation in the United States.

"That something of a constructive nature must be done by the government with reference to the control of corporations, and rather than for present conditions to continue, it would be better to go to the limit of permitting government regulations of prices.

"That the very reason subsidiary companies of a great corporation can violate the law without knowledge of the officers of the holding company is the law which prevents such a corporation from operating and ruling the subsidiary concerns instead of merely advising them.

"That one great stride toward averting financial panics in New York could be made if the government would prevent banks in Chicago and the Middle West loaning money on call in New York during the summer at cheap rates and suddenly calling it back in the fall for the crop movement, making high money and trouble in the New York market.

"That the establishment of a government bureau, which could give accurate information to the public as to the condition of corporations, would be an active inducement to the people to make wise investments.

"That one of the most striking developments of the present system of conducting business on a large scale is the dividing of great interests into the hands of many investors rather than concentrating them in the hands of a few."

Mr. Perkins made the foregoing observations during the third day of his examination by the steel committee inquirers, and at times he was eloquent and forceful in his declarations. He frequently emphasized his remarks by waving his arms, pounding upon the witness table with his fists, and rising from his seat to address the committee.

Mr. Gardner during the early proceedings asked about the exchange of preferred stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for second mortgage bonds.

"What proportion was exchanged for bonds?" asked Mr. Gardner.

"One hundred and fifty million dollars was exchanged," said Mr. Perkins. "The whole \$250,000,000 we hoped to exchange was not."

Mr. Lindabury said the plan was approved by more than 99 per cent of the stockholders.

"What commission did the syndicate actually get?"

"Four per cent," said Mr. Perkins. "That amounts to \$6,000,000 actually paid," remarked Mr. Gardner.

"This commission," said Mr. Perkins, "was to the syndicate and not to J. P. Morgan & Co. J. P. Morgan & Co. only got one-fifth of the commission." "I have often expressed the opinion before the steel board of directors," Mr. Perkins continued, "that too much is made of this talk about the monopoly of ore holdings. There is no cause for undue alarm about ore giving out."

The Rights of Labor.

"How did the change in stock ownership better the labor situation?" asked Judge Bartlett.

"In the light of what happened in the last ten years," Mr. Perkins answered, "it is only fair to say that we men who came into the corporation to manage and direct saw the question of labor in a newer and broader light than the men who directed before."

"Were there any new directing spirits?" Mr. Sterling asked. "You came in and you were not a practical steel man. Who else came in?"

"Well, it was not so much those who came in as those who went out of the corporation that made the difference," Mr. Perkins said.

Counsel for Mr. Perkins raised objection and the question was not pressed.

Chairman Stanley asked if the Steel Corporation was not against organized labor.

"I believe that labor has the right to organize," said Mr. Perkins. "Is that the policy of the corporation?" Chairman Stanley continued.

"The corporation never objected to employing union labor," said Mr. Perkins.

Here Chairman Stanley read from the minutes of the corporation a resolution which was adopted favoring opposition to the extension of union labor.

"Doesn't that seem to discriminate against organized labor?" asked the chairman.

"No that simply means that we wanted to run an open shop," said Mr. Perkins.

A REAL CALAMITY.

A Sunday passenger on a New Jersey ferry-boat studied out a complaint sufficiently important to make the head of the ferry officials and his assistants take notice. She hunted up a deck hand and directed his attention to the life preservers stored in the deck ceiling.

"Just look at these things," she said.

"What's the matter with 'em?" he asked.

"Matter?" said she. "They're dirty. They ought to be washed. If a woman with a nice summer dress on had to put one of these dusty things on over it, it would never be fit to wear again."—Philadelphia Ledger.

DANGER OF BLOOD POISONING.

Every family should at all times be provided with a good reliable liniment and those who have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm will admit that there is none better. Even a slight injury as the scratch of a pin has resulted in blood poisoning and caused the loss of a limb. Such injuries are of no consequence when Pain Balm is promptly applied. Cuts, bruises and sprains are cured in one-third less time when it is used and all danger of blood poisoning is avoided as it is antiseptic. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. agents for Hawaii.

Fine Job Printing at Star Office.

THE THEATERS

The programs running at the Bijou and the Empire Theaters are excellent ones in every way, and are attracting large audiences each evening.

At the Bijou, Fox and Claire, the sharpshooters, and the Eldids are dispensing some thrills among the audience, for both turns are of a hair-raising character. These acts are undoubtedly good, and that they are appreciated is shown by the storms of applause that follow. Madam Leonora Harrison is still in the bill.

At the Empire the Hagans presented a new farce last evening. These people have a way of submitting their turn that is pleasing to the patrons, and while they can not claim any originality for some of the acts, they must be given credit for the laughter that they create. They have been going well all along.

Miss Louise Bright has recovered from her illness, and appeared on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. She has an excellent voice, and her singing was applauded.

Searching For New Attractions.

John Henry Magoon, the general manager of the Honolulu Amusement Company, will leave on the Korea for the coast, where he will make arrangements for a continuous supply of new acts for the Orpheum, Bijou and Empire theaters. With Magoon's knowledge of what Honolulu wants for its amusement, there should soon be arriving people that will prove entirely successful here. This is an excellent move on the part of the company, and it will undoubtedly mean that even larger patronage will be extended to the ventures.

FOR THE WEEK-END.

Haleiwa offers unusual attractions to the tired man at the week end. There is excellent bathing and a good beach entirely free from coral, and the golf links rank with the best in the world. A tennis court provides a means for men and women to enjoy the best of all outdoor games, and there is fishing in the sea off the hotel. The cuisine and service at Haleiwa can not be excelled anywhere, for the vegetables and poultry come from the hotel farm and the fish from the sea at the door. It is a fine place for a day or a week, and the trains of the O. R. & L. carry passengers to the door.

SHE GOT WHAT SHE WANTED

This Woman Had to Insist Strongly, but it Paid

Chicago, Ill.—"I suffered from a female weakness and stomach trouble, and I went to the store to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but the clerk did not want to let me have it—he said it was no good and wanted me to try something else, but knowing all about it I insisted and I finally got it, and I am so glad I did, for it has cured me."

"I know of so many cases where women have been cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that I can say to every suffering woman if that medicine does not help her, there is nothing that will."—Mrs. JANETZKI, 2963 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.

This is the age of substitution, and women who want a cure should insist upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound just as this woman did, and not accept something else on which the druggist can make a little more profit. Women who are passing through this critical period or who are suffering from any of those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of the fact that for thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which is made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills. In almost every community you will find women who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given to all creditors of YIM QUON, deceased, to present their claims, duly authenticated, and with proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to me at the office of C. Lai Young in premises of Wing On Tai, No. 75 N. King St., Honolulu, Hawaii, within six months from the date of this notice. All claims not so presented will be forever barred.

Dated August 4, 1911.

S. LUM FAT, Administrator With Will Annexed of the Estate of Yim Quon, deceased.
5ts—Aug 4, 11, 18, 25, Sept. 1.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In Accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Kaleiokamoku Anahu to W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated August 31, 1904, recorded Liber 259, page 421, now held by John K. Kamanoulu as assignee, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Thursday, the 14th day of September, 1911, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of Castle & Withington, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, August 19, 1911.
JOHN K. KAMANOULU,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

A house and lot on Anahu Lane in Kawaiaha, in said Honolulu, just inside of Hotel street, covered by L. C. Award 263 on which R. P. 4362 was issued to Waiakea, the said lot has a front of 60 feet on said Lane and a depth of 60 feet, containing about 3600 square feet.

4ts—18, 25, Sept. 1, 8.

SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Hawaiian Sugar Company.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Hawaiian Sugar Company has been called and will be held on Monday, September 11, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the company, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu, for the purpose of amending the by-laws, and the transaction of any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the President.

ELMER E. PAXTON,
Secretary Hawaiian Sugar Co.
Honolulu, August 29, 1911.

SEALED TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Territory of Hawaii until 2 P. M. of Wednesday, September 12, 1911, for furnishing DIVING OUTFIT.

Proposals are on file in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, Capitol Building.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

MARSTON CAMPBELL,

Chairman, Board of Harbor Commissioners.

BY AUTHORITY

RESOLUTION NO. 554.

RESOLVED, by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, that the appropriation of the sum of Twenty-Four Thousand (\$24,000.00) Dollars, for permanent pavements contained in Resolution No. 525 be reduced to the sum of Twenty Thousand (\$20,000.00) Dollars, and that the sum of Four Thousand (\$4,000.00) Dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the following purposes:

For the installation of storm drain through the property of M. P. Robinson, makai of Masoleum, \$700.00.

For construction of road at Nuuanu avenue, \$3,300.00.

Introduced by Supervisor

S. C. DWIGHT.

Dated this 29th day of August, 1911. The following Resolution was, at a regular adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Honolulu, held on Tuesday, August 29, 1911, ordered passed to print on the following vote of the said Board:

Ayes—Amama, Arnold, Dwight, Low, Total, 4.

Noes—Kruger, McClellan, Murray, Total, 3.

D. KALAUOKALANI, JR.,

City and County Clerk.

Honolulu, T. H., August 22, 1911.

Tenders are called for, for the following supplies for the Department of Immigration, Labor and Statistics, to be submitted not later than September 5, 1911:

One six-section restaurant range. Four seventy-gallon cauldrons. One No. 6 Rudd Heater, or equivalent. Together with service pipe and pipe appliances to five faucets.

One 25 gallon coffee heater. Prices to include installation at the Territorial Immigration Receiving Station, Alakea Street, Honolulu, and meter connection with mains.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned.

VICTOR S. CLARK,
Commissioner of Immigration, Labor and Statistics of the Territory of Hawaii.

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Reserve FundYen 16,600,000

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Fire and burglar proof vaults, with Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at \$2 per year and upwards.

Trunks and cases to be kept on custody at moderate rates. Particulars to be applied for.

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MANOA VALLEY.

See CHAS. S. DESKY.

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